

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS' STATEMENTS ON CHERNENKO'S DEATH

Nakasone Statement

OW111249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he was saddened by the news of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's death, which comes at a time when the arms control talks with the United States are about to begin in Geneva. In an impromptu statement to the press after the Monday announcement of the Soviet leader's death, Nakasone said he had always thought of Chernenko as a man of "flexible pacifism." He said he hoped his death would not affect the arms control talks.

In his official statement issued later in the day, the prime minister said he hopes the new leadership of the Soviet Union would "join hands" with Japan in working toward the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Abe Expresses Sympathy

OW111221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Monday that the late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's major accomplishment was the resumption of arms control talks with the United States.

Expressing his "heartfelt sympathies" to Chernenko's family and to the Soviet people, Abe told a news conference that "developing our relations with the Soviet Union is a major pillar of Japanese foreign policy, and we intend to continue in this policy direction."

The foreign minister declined to assess the possible implications of the Soviet leader's death and his policies, other than to say that "one major feature was his decision to return to the negotiations with the United States on arms control and disarmament."

"The Soviet Union is an important neighbor for Japan," Abe continued, "and the death of the Soviet leader is regrettable from the perspective of improving relations between our two countries." He said he foresees no "major changes in Soviet domestic or foreign policy for the time being," although a senior Foreign Ministry official predicted that Chernenko's death Sunday might delay the start of arms control talks in Geneva, due to resume Tuesday. Abe declined to field questions from reporters, and left for urgent consultations with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

After their meeting, Nakasone's aides told reporters that Japan will be represented at Chernenko's funeral either by Nakasone or Abe. A final decision will be made prior to Tuesday's regular cabinet meeting, they said. Abe went to Moscow in February, 1984, for the funeral of Chernenko's predecessor Yuriy Andropov, and later met there with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Commenting on the swift appointment of Politburo member Mikhail S. Gorbachev as head of the Funeral Commission, a senior Foreign Ministry official said that the appointment would be tantamount to Gorbachev's succession to the top Soviet position. The new Soviet leadership under Gorbachev, the official predicted, will be collective as in the past and bring about no drastic change in Soviet domestic and foreign policies and policy towards Japan.

Speaking on the condition he not be named, the ministry official said that the Japanese Government welcomes stable Russian leadership under the relatively young Politburo member.

Political Parties Statements

OW111325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Japan's political parties Monday issued statements expressing sorrow over the death of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko Sunday and wishing unchanged Soviet efforts toward arms reduction.

The ruling liberal-democratic party said in its statement the Soviet announcement Monday of Chernenko's death came as shock to the world, in view of the U.S.-Soviet arms control reduction talks about to be resumed in Geneva. The party said it hopes the talks resume as scheduled. It also said there will be no change in the ruling party's policy of promoting good relations with the Soviet Union.

The statement of the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said that Chernenko could be credited with opening the way for the resumption of the arms control talks with the United States. The JSP said that it hopes the Soviet people and party inherit what has been done by the late leader and continue efforts toward arms reduction.

The Komeito party said that it greatly respected Chernenko for his efforts to resume the talks with the United States. The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) said that it strongly hopes Chernenko's successor will do his best toward nuclear arms reduction and lessening of tension with the United States. The New Liberal Club (NLC) said the new leadership of the Soviet Union would inherit the "will" of Chernenko to spare no effort to prevent nuclear wars in the future.

The Japan Communist Party (JCP) said that Chernenko was a fighter for peace who could be compared to Vladimir Lenin. The party said that JCP Chairman Tetsuzo Fujiwara will head a party delegation to Chernenko's funeral in Moscow Wednesday. Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, also expressed his readiness to attend the funeral.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ABE 11 MAR

OW110343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo March 11 KYODO -- New Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov called on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday to express hopes for better relations between Moscow and Tokyo.

"I hope the sun will shine brighter in the future though there are cloudy and sunny days at present in Soviet-Japan relations," the envoy was quoted as saying by Foreign Ministry officials. Abrasimov recently replaced Vladimir Pavlov as Ambassador to Tokyo. During the 20-minute meeting, Abrasimov said he hopes trade and other bilateral economic relations will be expanded. He also said efforts will be made to conclude a cultural agreement between the two countries. Abe brought up the subject of Japan's territorial claim over small Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido and said settlement of the 40-year-old territorial dispute and signing of a peace treaty are two important impending problems in bilateral relations, according to the ministry officials.

NAKASONE CAUTIOUS ON MILITARY SATELLITE

OW090513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone turned cautious Saturday when asked about equipping Japan's self-defense forces with a spy satellite, saying only that deployment is possible "in theory."

Nakasone, who is known to favor improving the self-defense forces' intelligence capability through the use of spy satellites, was pressed on the matter during interpellations at the Lower House Budget Committee.

He said the government will act prudently and will consider public opinion on the matter, although it is theoretically possible for the self-defense forces to have their own "general use" satellites. Opposition parties say that a military satellite would violate a Diet resolution pledging the development of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

FISCAL 85 BUDGET VOTED THROUGH LOWER HOUSE

OW091049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- The government's 52.5 trillion yen (210 billion dollar) budget for fiscal 1985 cleared the Lower House Saturday after a stormy five-week deliberation that saw a tug-of-war between the government and opposition parties over defense spending and taxation policies.

The budget bill, which passed the House of Representatives by 259 votes to 233, a majority of 26. It was immediately submitted to the Upper House. It is expected to become law within one month. The 1985 fiscal year starts from April 1.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, testifying before Saturday's "general deliberations" session at the Lower House Budget Committee, again refused to budge on defense spending or tax cuts, two key issues which have dominated debates over the past six weeks. Nakasone, when pressed by the opposition, insisted he would "make efforts" to observe a 1976 government guideline limiting defense spending to 1 percent of the gross national product. He made no clear-cut statement that the barrier would not be exceeded. The 3.14 trillion yen (12.5 billion dollar) defense budget for fiscal 1985, according to government estimates, stands at 0.997 percent of the projected GNP.

The government, citing tight revenues, also turned down an opposition demand to revise the budget bill to allow for a 1.1 trillion yen tax cut. Instead of a tax cut, the Finance Ministry is studying proposals to revise the taxation system by raising the share of indirect taxes in overall tax revenues. Here the opposition also failed to pin down the government to an assurance that it will avoid the introduction of comprehensive indirect taxation.

'ECONOMIC LEVER' IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION URGED

SK061352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 5 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 March Special Article: "Rational Use of Economic Lever in Socialist Economic Construction"]

[Text] It is very significant to rationally use economic levers in successfully accelerating the socialist economic construction. Our party was able to do well in economic management without bias and successfully push ahead with socialist economic construction by properly using the economic levers in the past. We should carry out the work better to correctly use economic levers in socialist economic construction in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In a transitional period in which remnants of an old-fashioned society remain in various fields of social life, one can rationalize economic management when one correctly uses the economic levers such as the principle of value.

Economic levers are an economic means which perform the function of stimulating, pushing ahead with, and controlling the economic activities and management activities of people, of their organizations, and of production units. In a socialist society, there are economic levers which perform the function of stimulating, pushing ahead with, and controlling the economic activities and management activities of the working people and enterprises by linking those activities with the material interests of the workers and enterprises. This is based on the economic relations, economic principles, and economic conceptions which reflect the transitional characteristic of the socialist society.

In socialist society, there is a distribution system according to labor. This is a transitional distribution system in which labor is the yardstick. In this connection, there are such economic levers as the cost of living, contract wage system's, fixed wage system's extra pay, reward money, subsidies, and distribution according to work days.

In socialist society, the commodity-money relations which existed in an old-fashioned society remain, and the principle of value works. Though different in essence, economic relations -- like commodity-money relations -- are formed nowadays among state-run enterprises. Thus, economic conceptions such as the type of value come to exist, and the principle of value is applied as a form. The economic levers directly reflecting the commodity-money relations in socialist society are price, cost price, net income, profit, lucrativeness, and independent economic accounting system.

The economic levers in socialist society are directly linked to the economic activities and management activities of the working people and enterprises. Thus, only when one deeply understands the function and role of these economic levers and correctly uses them in socialist economic construction can one smoothly guarantee the economic activities and management activities of all working people and enterprises, vigorously encourage the role of the working people and enterprises as masters, and actively push ahead with socialist and communist economic construction.

One of the important elements of economic levers in the socialist country is distribution in labor. Actively utilizing the lever of distribution by labor in the socialist society while giving priority to political work sees to it that the working people realize that, when they carry out labor more properly, the country becomes richer and their distribution shares increase more and that they thus enhance their labor zeal.

The utilization of the lever of distribution by labor makes it possible to more rapidly eliminate the distinctions between mental labor and manual labor and between skilled labor and unskilled labor by encouraging the working people to enhance the level of their technology and skill.

The utilization of the lever of distribution by labor under socialism constitutes an outstanding education method in cultivating the communist attitude toward labor among working people. The proper application of various economic levers, including living allowance, contract wage system, fixed amount payment system, work team bonus system, premium system, bonus, and distribution by labor, greatly serves not only to enhance the sense of responsibility of the working people and production units in fulfilling their production quotas, but also to actively encourage their creative zeal.

What is important in the economic levers reflecting a transitional character is also the lever of value and the law of value. The application of form of value in means of production and production fields plays an important role in planning and calculating the size of social labor necessary for production of products other than commercial commodities and in strengthening the control of the utilization of materials and labor.

The proper utilization of form of value makes it possible for state-operated enterprises to establish a reasonable and strict economic calculation system, to indicate all incomes and expenditures of enterprises as one index, to compare them, and to operate and manage the economy in a reasonable way.

The correct utilization of form of value stimulates and encourages enterprises and working people to eliminate waste in social labor and to mobilize more reserves by strengthening [word indistinct] control of the utilization of raw materials, materials, and labor.

In enterprises, the disbursement of all materials is standardized not only by form of actual goods but also by form of value, the cost prices of products are planned, and the achievements in business at enterprises are evaluated on this basis. Therefore, the correct utilization of form of value makes it possible to systematically reduce the standard of material consumption per unit of product.

The active utilization of commercial form in supplying means of production makes it possible to eliminate waste in social labor and to increase economy. Only by properly utilizing commercial form in supplying means of production can we properly carry out the preservation and management of production machinery, eliminate waste of raw materials and materials, and utilize means of production in a reasonable way.

Of economic levers of the socialist society, the independent economic accounting system holds a particularly important position. The independent economic accounting system is a planned economic management and operation method that makes it possible for socialist enterprises to meet their expenditures with their own incomes on the basis of the calculation of equivalency under the centralized guidance of the state, enjoying relative independence in their business management and operation, and, thus, ensuring income.

The utilization of the lever of the independent economic accounting system stimulates and encourages enterprises and their members to improve the planned management and operation of enterprises, using form of value as a tool, and to demonstrate their creative optimism in implementing the state plan. The lever of the independent economic accounting system serves as an important means for strengthening the economization system.

The utilization of the lever of the independent economic accounting system ensures that enterprises and the working people frugally and properly manage and operate state property as their own and sparingly use them with lofty awareness and sense of responsibility as the masters of enterprises.

The independent economic accounting system should utilize the lever of cost price. The cost price is utilized as an economic level to reduce social labor used in production. Labor, facilities, and materials are reflected in the cost price. Therefore, when enterprises correctly utilize the lever of cost price, production can increase with less social labor, and, accordingly, income can increase; thus, more profits can be gained for the state.

The reduction of the cost prices of products makes it possible to further expand and develop production by increasing internal savings in the national economy. This also makes it possible to increase the actual incomes of working people by lowering the prices of commodities and to transfer more funds to systematically enhancing the material and cultural life of the people.

In the independent economic accounting system, the utilization of the levers of incomes from trade activities, profits of state enterprises, and enterprise profits that are net incomes vigorously stimulates and encourages enterprises and working people to enhance their interest in the need to improve their enterprise business activities.

The independent economic accounting system requires the correct and accurate utilization of such economic levers as living expenses, bonuses, special bonuses, enterprise funds, and prices. Correctly utilizing economic levers in economic management work while thoroughly realizing the Taaen work system in all fields of the national economy is an important task for our party at the present time. Therefore, by thoroughly implementing this task, we should effect great advance in making economic management scientific and reasonable and in achieving the 10 grand major prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S TALK ON MILITARY BALANCE DECRIED

SK101055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 8 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 9 March commentary: "Falsehood Cannot Cover Up Truth"]

[Text] According to reports, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Kelly made groundless absurd talk, pulling our leg, before the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee on 5 March. In so-called testimony, he babbled about the North's maintenance of a favorable position in the military balance on the Korean peninsula accusing us of posing a great military threat at South Korea. This is a cunning and vicious trick designed to deceive and make a fool of public opinion, to cover up their aggressive colors, and to further accelerate their maneuvers in preparing for war provocations by fabricating falsehood. However loudly Kelly may make such groundless remarks, he cannot distort the true picture of the situation on the Korean peninsula and turn black into white.

It is the U.S. imperialists who are intensifying the situation on the Korean peninsula and promoting the danger of a war by continuously strengthening military power, and it is we who are continuously threatened with aggression. The "Team Spirit-85" largest-ever combined military exercise conducted in South Korea and its surrounding areas by the U.S. Forces and the South Korean puppet forces clearly shows who is threatening whom. The "Team Spirit-85" U.S. Forces-South Korean puppet forces combined military exercise is a comprehensive experimental war, a nuclear experimental war, involving the great danger of being turned into the actual military action of invading our republic at any time.

While conducting such a provocative war exercise as "Team Spirit-85" by mobilizing a huge force of some 200,000 troops, an aircraft carrier armada loaded with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers, such aircraft loaded with nuclear weapons as F-16 fighter-bombers, missile units, and numerous kinds of ultra-modern combat gear and technical equipment, the U.S. imperialists are babbling that we, not they, are hurling a military threat. This is quite ridiculous. This clearly shows the U.S. imperialists' nature as burglars.

It is common sense that we cannot exceed South Korea in terms of military power considering the fact South Korea's population is much bigger than ours and is receiving military support from the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Deployed there are U.S. Forces of 40,000 armed with ultramodern lethal weapons, puppet forces of almost 1 million, neutron bombs, atomic bombs and their launchers. Not satisfied with their military deployment, the U.S. imperialists stationed even Pershing II and cruise missiles, and are attempting to introduce B-52 strategic bombers. The absurd talk by the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense on the North's maintenance of a favorable position in the military balance on the Korean peninsula exposes the U.S. imperialists' vicious ulterior motive of attempting to justify the U.S. Forces' occupation of South Korea and to continuously accelerate the strengthening of the military power of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean puppet forces and their preparations for a war of aggression. The purpose of the U.S. imperialists' unreasonable distortion of the military balance on the Korean peninsula is to strengthen the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet forces, to give more military aid to the South Korean puppets, and to further accelerate preparations for a new war of aggression by introducing more weapons of mass destruction into South Korea.

Another thing we cannot overlook in U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Kelly's babble is the fact that he babbled as if the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression is necessary for the maintenance of the so-called military balance and for to guarantee South Korea's security. How could the occupation of another country by imperialist forces of aggression contribute to guaranteeing the security of that country? There has been no single instance in history -- and will be none -- when the occupation of another country by imperialist forces of aggression contribute to guaranteeing the security of that country. Their occupation has violated that country's rights of independence and been the source of misfortune and calamity.

Kelly's sophistry shows what shameless maneuvers the imperialists are clinging to in order to justify and perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist forces of aggression. Sophistry can never make a fool of public opinion and falsehood can never cover up truth. The U.S. imperialists should give up their useless maneuvers.

MESSAGE TO NICARAGUAN GROUP DENOUNCES U.S.

SK100840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- The Korean-Latin American and Caribbean Regional Friendship Association sent a message of solidarity to the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries in connection with the ever more undisguised armed intervention moves of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua.

Declaring that the Korean-Latin American and Caribbean Regional Friendship Association fully supports the Nicaraguan Government in its determined step of proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the country and organising and mobilizing all the forces in the anti-aggression struggle in face of the growing aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and extends firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle to defend the independence of the country and the gains of the revolution, the message says.

We bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves as a grave challenge violating the sovereignty of Nicaragua and threatening peace in this region and strongly demand the U.S. imperialists to withdraw the aggression forces massed in this region and stop at once all forms of their aggressive actions.

We are firmly convinced that the Nicaraguan people closely united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front headed by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra will certainly win victory in the just struggle to check and frustrate the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and defend the country's independence and sovereignty.

The message reaffirms that the Korean people standing on one of the same front against U.S. imperialism will extend active support and encouragement to the Nicaraguan people till final victory, firmly standing on their side.

CANCELLATION OF CHON'S TRIP TO U.S. DEMANDED

SK110430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA) -- The executive director of the board of the North American Alliance for Defence of Human Rights in South Korea, speaking at a joint hearing at the sub-committee of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the Reagan administration tried hard to conceal the constant violation of human rights by South Korean authorities, according to a report from Washington on March 6.

He emphasized that the South Koreans regarded such policy of the United States as open support to the suppressive rule of South Korean authorities. He rejected the Reagan administration's propagandistic assertion that the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" is carrying out "democratic reforms." He demanded the Reagan administration to cancel the planned trip of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet to the United States.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT

SK100857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- Representatives of students of 14 universities in Seoul held a meeting on March 7 and made public a joint statement in protest against the suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta, according to the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO.

That afternoon the general student councils and preparatory committees for their revival at 14 universities pasted up on the notice boards of the universities a joint statement titled "Our Stand for the Formation of Genuine General Student Councils". The statement said that for "the guarantee of inherent autonomy and democracy of campus" the students of 14 universities would take a joint step in the question of the formation of general student councils.

It put forward a 7-point demand including the withdrawal of the "qualifications" of student representatives defined by the fascist clique, the dissolution of the "guidance committees" controlling the student councils, guarantee of an autonomous budget of the student councils and attendance of student representatives at meetings of school administration committees when an important thing occurs in campus or students are disciplined.

CHON SAYS NORTH MAY AGREE TO RESUME TALKS

SK081046 Seoul YONHAP in English 0958 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday there is a possibility that Pyongyang will accept Seoul's proposal to resume the suspended inter-Korean talks. The pressure of international opinion and the North's worsening internal situation could lead Pyongyang back to the negotiating table, Chon said. The president said that South Korea should be prepared to initiate the inter-Korean dialogue in an effort to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Chon's remarks came at the South Korean Unification Board's briefing on its 1985 major policy goals. He instructed Unification Board officials to continue their efforts to bring about a meeting of top leaders from South and North Korea. The holding of such a meeting is imperative to prevent the outbreak of another war on the peninsula and to realize long-term happiness and prosperity for the nation as a whole, Chon said.

He also directed the board members to publicize the justification and rationality of the South's formula for the peaceful reunification of the divided country. They should push forward that formula in an efficient and self-confident manner, based upon the nation's growing strength, he added.

The inter-Korean talks have been suspended since January 9, when North Korean unilaterally postponed them, using the Team Spirit '85, a joint ROK-U.S. military exercise, as an excuse. Unification Minister Yi Se-ki reported to Chon that the stalemated South-North Korean economic and Red Cross talks will probably be resumed as soon as military exercise ends, unless a significant change in circumstances occurs. The economic talks had originally been scheduled for Jan. 17 in the truce village of Panmunjom, and the Red Cross meeting had been set for Jan. 22-25 in Seoul.

NKDP ADOPTS LEADER'S CALL AS OFFICIAL POLICY

SK090049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Top leaders of the hawkish New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] yesterday adopted party president Yi Min-u's call on President Chon Tu-hwan to step down in 1986 as the party's official policy. After a meeting of the party president and five vice presidents, the major opposition party declared that it was "absolutely necessary" for the president to transfer his power to an "election management cabinet" before the expiration of his tenure to hold presidential election in a fair and just manner.

Yi's remarks gained immediate support from opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam who were allowed to resume political activities on Wednesday. An aide of Kim Yong-sam told reporters that Kim Yong-sam said the contents of Yi's interview with the SANKEI SHIMBUN were regarded as "his convictions." Criticizing the ruling Democratic Justice Party of showing "hysterical" responses as if it had waited for a chance to do so, Kim argued that the DJP has not been ready to "humbly" accept the people's mind reflected in the last general elections.

Another opposition leader Kim Tae-chung reportedly said that the government should reveal a schedule for democratization within this year. He recalled that every opposition candidate called for the resignation of the president in the last election campaigns.

According to an announcement read by party spokesman Pak Sil, the top NPY [New Korea Democratic Party] leaders agreed to support the series of demands made by party President Yi in the interview. Spokesman Pak quoted party President Yi as saying in the meeting that it was incorrectly reported that he called for the formation of a provisional government. What he suggested was an "election-management cabinet," the spokesman said.

The announcement, which Pak said summarized the party's position on Yi's demands, said, "The consistent demand of party President Yi is that it is imperative that the present government should work out an institutional device within next year to guarantee the peaceful transfer of power as it promised to the people." Yi has held fast to a position that the government should disclose a "detailed" political schedule for democratization, the announcement went on. "In addition," it further said, "our consistent position is that the institutional device for the peaceful transition of power should be the amendment of the Constitution for the direct election of the president. "Party President Yi made remarks to the effect that it is desirable for the president to bravely step down before the end of the current presidential term to prove his will for a peaceful transfer of power," the announcement added.

In the meeting that lasted for nearly two hours, party President Yi was quoted as saying that the ruling party attempts to carry out a transfer of power with the current Constitution. He emphasized that the people wanted to elect the president with popular voting.

DJP DEMANDS CLARIFICATION OF NKDP POSITION

SK090039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party formally demanded yesterday that the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] clarify its position on whether it recognizes the current Constitution and political system at this moment.

The request was made following the NDP's [New Korea Democratic Party] "confirmation" of its President Yi Min-u's call for an early presidential resignation as its policy in a meeting of president and five vice presidents in the morning. Yi had claimed in a recent interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN of Japan that President Chon Tu-hwan should step down after presenting a blueprint for democracy by Aug. 15, 1986, and a provisional government be established.

With the NDP endorsing Yi's calls as party policy and the DJP coming up with the demand, the political climate after the final lifting of political ban Wednesday is abruptly turning icy. The DJP urged the NDP in a statement to make it clear whether it recognizes the constitutionally of the incumbent president and government. The statement was the third the party spokesman issued since late Thursday with regard to Yi's remarks which the party claimed were "absurd and reckless."

Spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po asked in the statement the hawkish opposition party to bare the basis of its argument that democracy can be realized only when the president resigns before his official term ends and a provisional government is set up. The spokesman called for a clear-cut answer from the NDP about whether the party intends to practice parliamentary politics according to democratic procedures and methods of "intends to launch a revolutionary struggle" outside the parliament. The spokesman further asked the NDP if it "had considered even for a short while the exorbitant ill-effect of Yi's remark on the social stability, people's livelihood and national security, and overall economy of the nation, including exports, as well. The statement containing the demands was released at 6:15 p.m. after hours of talks among leading party officials, including Chairman No Tae-u.

The DJP will discuss how to cope with the political situation in the wake of Yi's remark in an emergency meeting of its 30-member Central Executive Council at 8:30 a.m. today.

Earlier in the day, the DJP demanded in its second statement that Yi clarify what "he really seeks to obtain" through his remarks. The DJP demands are as follows:

- To clarify whether the NDP recognizes the present Constitution and political system.
- To clarify whether the NDP recognizes the constitutionality of the incumbent president and government and to bare the basis of its argument for the president's resignation.
- To reveal whether the NDP intends to practice parliamentary politics or to launch revolutionary struggle.
- To reveal the NDP's view of possible effects of Yi's remark on the overall state affairs, including economy.

NKDP HEAD YI MIN-U REJECTS DJP QUESTIONNAIRE

SK091146 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] After the DJP's 4-point questionnaire was announced, New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u said, "How could those who participated in the election ask such questions?" and added, "I do not think it worthwhile to answer those questions."

He revealed that he would not call a leadership group meeting or a party affairs committee meeting in response to the DJP questionnaire, or issue a statement. Accordingly, the NKDP will not make any further response in connection to this as long as the DJP takes no further measure. Meanwhile, in a meeting with a CHOSON ILBO reporter prior to making his comments, on the question of his real intention in calling for the resignation of the president and for the establishment of a caretaker cabinet for elections, President Yi said, "It means that a caretaker cabinet should be established so that election management can be done in a just manner after the incumbent president resigns from office after preparing a systematic device for a peaceful transfer of power that will be true to its name."

President Yi added, "We cannot understand the ruling party's response considering the fact that the call for the incumbent president to resign is nothing new."

Kim Yong-sam Supports Decision

SK100146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam yesterday came out in support of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's [NKDP] decision to ignore the ruling party's open questionnaire regarding the controversial remarks by the NKDP leader calling for President Chon Tu-hwan's resignation before his term expires.

Describing the decision as "proper," Kim charged that the issuance of such a questionnaire is a "threat" that runs counter to the people's aspirations for democratic reforms as expressed in the Feb 12 parliamentary election results. "I think that it was a matter of course that Yi Min-u would make such a demand," he said.

Another opposition leader, Kim Tae-chung, had no comment. Kim said Thursday he hopes the issue will be discussed as soon as possible after the opening of the newly elected National Assembly when negotiations are due to be held on legislation for democratic reforms. Kim's followers, including Kim Nok-yong and Cho Yon-ha, supported their party's decision to ignore the questionnaire.

DKP MEMBERS PRESS PARTY FOR MERGER WITH NKDP

SK090056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Many members of the moderate opposition Democratic Korea Party are pressing the party to positively seek its merger with the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. They are demanding that the party declare a strong will for opposition unity in its national convention scheduled for March 29-30 to meet the expectations of the people. Some of them are insisting that the party should set up a special organ to promote the union of the two opposition parties in the national convention. Rep. Yu Chi-song who had led the party during the past four years recently gave up the party presidency assuming full responsibility for the election setback.

In a meeting Thursday night, 13 senior members of the DKP who had been elected to the legislature for at least three times agreed that the upcoming national convention should be an occasion for the party to express its strong determination for the merger of the opposition forces. They pledged that they would devote themselves to speeding up democratization of the nation in close cooperation with "all democratic forces" until the union of the opposition camp is achieved.

Sin Sang-u, who organized the meeting, told reporters that the participants shared the view that the opposition union should be pursued only after the party renovated its organization. Sin disclosed that the attendants promised to make efforts to dissuade any member of the party from joining the new party individually. It is learned these days that some 10 lawmakers-elect of the DKP had already expressed their intentions to defect to the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party].

In another meeting yesterday morning, five lawmakers-elect who are going to begin their second term expressed the opinion that the party should pledge for the union of all opposition forces in the national convention. They resolved to press the party to set up a special organ in preparation for the opposition union even before the convention. Rep. Mok Yo-sang, spokesman of the DKP, conveyed the decision to the six-member preparation committee for the convention headed by Kim Chuk-sop.

DJP TO PURSUE DIALOGUE WITH NKDP IN ASSEMBLY

SK100120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party, declaring that it will continue to pursue "dialogue" with the opposition, yesterday chose to deflate the controversy raging over remarks by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. The party intends to use the parliamentary forum to urge the NKDP to clarify its position regarding the present political structure, according to party spokesman Sim Myong-po.

Sim said his party will deal sternly with any acts that defy the current Constitution. He said, "We want to make it clear that any remarks and acts that might disrupt or deny constitutional order will under no circumstances be tolerated."

The decision was reached at an emergency meeting of the party's Central Executive Council, Sim said. The spokesman conceded that it will no longer take issue with Yi's demand that President Chon Tu-hwan step down next year.

Making a speech shortly before the closing of the meeting, party Chairman No Tae-u suggested that the NKDP be given an opportunity to "reflect on what it had done," spokesman Sim said. Turning to his party, No appealed for "patience and generosity" toward the NKDP, which emerged as the top opposition force in the Feb. 12 National Assembly elections. No, in this vein, called for continued talks with the opposition, Sim said.

Most council members, according to spokesman Sim, called for self-restraint in dealing with the NKDP and its leader for the sake of political and economic stability, although they had made irresponsible statements against the DJP and its president. The council meeting, which lasted more than two hours from 8:30 a.m., determined that the DJP will continue to "lead politics through dialogue" with the opposition, said spokesman Sim. "In line with our position that all political issues should be discussed within the National Assembly," Sim said, "our party will continue to urge the NKDP to clarify its stand on the present constitutional rule."

In what was considered a four-point open "questionnaire," the ruling party asked Friday whether the young opposition party will uphold the current basic law and constitutional rule, and whether the party recognizes the legitimacy of the incumbent president and government. The party also asked the NKDP whether it will pursue parliamentary democracy within legal bounds or launch a "revolutionary struggle" outside the present political system.

Political tensions appeared to be mounting Friday when the NKDP, in a meeting of six top officials, backed Yi Min-u's demand. A series of statements, issued by the ruling party Thursday and Friday, criticized Yi for his "absurd remarks" intended to disrupt constitutional order and hinder a peaceful transfer of power in 1988. The party earlier said Yi's remarks appeared intended to topple the present government.

According to spokesman Sim, some council members urged the DJP to demand an apology from Yi, while giving a stern warning to him and the NKDP. A consensus among participants in the council session was that Yi's demand was "beyond common sense and intended to bring politics to the streets." In particular, Rep. Nam Chae-hui suspected that the NKDP intended to create political unrest by having college students and others take to the streets.

Yun Sok-sun, former party deputy secretary, wanted to know whether Yi Min-u's remarks reflect the views held by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam and other dissident politicians. "Many lawmakers expressed outrage over Yi's attitude, saying he chose to stir up the controversy through his interview with a Japanese newspaper," said party spokesman Sim.

The controversy arose from an interview that Yi granted the SANKEI SHIMBUN, in which he demanded that President Chon announce a detailed timetable for democratic reforms by Aug. 15, 1986, and then step down. Yi also urged that a caretaker cabinet be installed after Chon steps down to manage a presidential election. The interview was published in the morning edition of the paper Wednesday.

LI XIANNIAN, DELEGATION VISIT MANDALAY, PAGAN

BK071520 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Li Xiannian, the visiting PRC president, his wife, and delegation, in the company of U Tint Swe, reception committee chairman and minister of industry-I, and wife, arrived at Mandalay's Chanmya Thazi Airport by special plane at 1025 today. The visiting president, his wife, and delegation were welcomed at the airport by U Tin Hla, Mandalay Division People's Council chairman; Brigadier General Than Nyunt, commander of the Northwest Military Command; and personnel from military and civilian circles.

While the visiting president and party proceeded from the airport to the guest house in the Mandalay Palace compound by motorcade, people and Lanzin youths waved flags of the two countries at the airport gate and along the route to greet them. Girl students along the palace moat and up to the Mingala bridge danced traditional Burmese dances to welcome the guests.

The visiting president, his wife, and delegation later toured the palace compound and the Mandalay hill areas. In the afternoon, the guests left by plane for Nyaung-u.

At Nyaung-u airport, the visiting president and party were welcomed by U Ba Tun, secretary of Mandalay Division People's Council; Lieutenant Colonel Myo Win, tactical operations commander of the Northwest Military Command; Major Aung Chit, Nyaung-u township people's council chairman; and responsible officials. The visiting president and party then left by motorcade for the Thiri Pyitsaya hotel. People and Lanzin youths at Nyaung-u airport and along the route waved flags of the two countries to welcome the guests.

In the evening, U Tin Hla, chairman of Mandalay Division People's Council, and his wife hosted a banquet at the Third Pyitsaya hotel for the guests. The people's council chairman and President Li Xiannian gave speeches at the banquet. At the end of the banquet, cultural dance shows were staged by the Mandalay Fine Arts School.

Visit to Arakan State

BK081409 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Visiting PRC President Li Xiannian, his wife, and delegation, accompanied by U Tint Swe, chairman of the reception committee and minister of industry-I, and his wife, arrived at Sandoway's Mazin Airport in Arakan State by special plane this evening from (Pagan-nyaung-u).

The visiting president, his wife, and delegation were welcomed at the airport by U Kyaw Maung, chairman of the Arakan State People's Council, and his wife, Brigadier General Mya Thin, commander of the Western Military Command; and responsible officials.

When the visiting president, his wife, and delegation proceeded from Sandoway's Mazin Airport to Anawar guesthouse on Ngapali beach, they were given a rousing welcome along the route by the working people and Lanzin youths along the route who greeted them by waving the flags of the two countries. This morning, the visiting president and his entourage visited Ananda Temple and Shwezigon Pagoda in (Pagan-Nyaung-u) and donated kyat 5,000 at each place.

MINISTER LU XUEJIAN DISCUSSES BILATERAL TRADE

BK071538 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who is visiting Burma as a member of PRC President Li Xiannian's delegation, together with (Shi Zishong), deputy director general of that ministry; and (Xie Baoshin), commercial counselor of the PRC Embassy in Burma at 1430 on 6 March paid a courtesy call on U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade, and discussed to promote bilateral trade. The PRC vice minister said China would increase its purchase of rice from Burma and also plans to buy Burmese teak. He also discussed Burma increasing purchases of cotton from China. Also present at the meeting together with U Khin Maung Gyi were U Ba Hla and Colonel Kyaw Tun, deputy ministers for trade; U Thawda Sein, managing director of Agricultural and Farm Produce Trade Corporation; and U Aung Kyi, managing director of the Myanma Export Import Corporation.

THAI PAPER ON SHELLING OF 2 KAREN REBEL CAMPS

BK110215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Tha Song Yang, Tak -- Burmese Government forces continued shelling two major Karen rebel camps opposite here for the third day yesterday, while a Thai woman was killed by a stray bullet and the rebels lost one killed with eight wounded.

A Border Patrol Police source said yesterday that Rangoon forces kept pounding the rebels guarding Maw Po Kay Camp, opposite this town since Friday, using 82mm mortars, 84mm recoilless rifles and field guns, while infantrymen clashed with rebels in the front lines. A small arms bullet hit Mrs Kamfuang Thichalatsup, 30 who was watching television at her neighbour's house about one kilometre from the battle front. The rebels countered Burmese artillery with 60mm and 81mm mortars and 75mm recoilless rifles.

At Thikerney, another rebel camp, about 20 kilometres south of here, Burmese forces pounded the rebels with mortars and artillery on Saturday and fighting was reported up to last night. Casualties of the government forces were not available, but the rebels lost one dead, while eight were wounded in the fighting, the source said.

Meanwhile, the Third Army Region's deputy commander Maj-Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin yesterday visited on-alert Thai forces at Mae Sot and Tha Song Yang districts, telling them to strictly observe the fighting situation opposite the Thai border. He later visited the Thai victim's funeral. Tha Song Yang district chief Thawi Chittrong said that most children, women and the aged of about 500 families in the town were evacuated to a safer place about two kilometres north of here, and the rest were ready to leave on short notice if the fighting would intensify.

SOURCES SAY REBELS SEEK SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS

BK040818 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Mar 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Nine rebel groups in Burma which are members of the National Democratic Front (NDF) recently contributed more than 14 million baht to the NDF's central fund for buying sophisticated weapons to fight the Rangoon forces. Well-informed sources said that the major contributors to the central fund were the Karens and Kachin -- each of which was reported to have donated more than five million baht.

REPORTAGE ON SRV DRIVE TO CAPTURE TA TUM

Frontal Assault Begins

BK100114 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Surin -- Thai troop reinforcements and artillery pieces were deployed opposite the Sihanoukist base of Ta Tum yesterday to bolster defences in case Vietnamese troops attempt another border incursion to attack the resistance base from the rear. As Thai and Vietnamese gunners continued their barrages, 155mm artillery pieces were moved up to the border in anticipation of escalated fighting as the Vietnamese attack on the camp entered its fifth day. Some small-arms was reported inside Thai territory opposite the camp but details of the fighting were not available. The Ta Tum defenders were continuing to hold out yesterday after three regiments of the Vietnamese 302nd Division and one regiment from the Heng Samrin 281st Division began attacking the camp on Tuesday. Resistance sources reported a lull in the fighting yesterday and said Ta Tum defenders had time to reinforce their bunkers.

On Friday the Vietnamese had switched tactics and began a frontal assault supported by heavy artillery fire from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. "The Vietnamese commander seems to have no regard for the lives of his men," a diplomatic source said. "Vietnamese soldiers were sent, wave after wave, against the front line of the nationalist defenders." Most observers agree Vietnamese casualties must have been high, although Sihanoukist claims of 800 Vietnamese killed could not be independently confirmed.

Heavy fighting resumed at about 11 p.m. on Friday when Vietnamese troops supported by artillery fire again tried to storm the camp. The attack was repulsed without any defence lines being broken. Sihanoukist forces reported that commando units continued to disrupt Vietnamese supply lines along the route between Samraong and Paong and said they destroyed more ammunition dumps.

The intensify of the attack on Ta Tum has surprised many observers, as has the tenacity of the defenders. Until recently the Sihanoukists were considered the weakest element in the coalition forces. "Even if the Vietnamese manage to capture Ta Tum, it will not be a serious loss for the Sihanoukists," a Western diplomat said. "They have demonstrated their ability and willingness to fight. They have been able to launch commando operations deeper inside Kampuchea and have disrupted Vietnamese depots and an HQ during the battle. They are now in a position to withdraw to other bases."

South of Aranyaprathet, fighting continued between Vietnamese troops and Khmer Rouge forces in the Phnom Malai, Phnom Mak Hoeun and Phnom Yeay Sam mountain ranges and along Highway 502. First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit yesterday inspected the border situation near Aranyaprathet.

Fighting Intensified

HK110551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (AFP) -- Vietnamese forces today intensified artillery fire and infantry assaults on the Khmer resistance base of Ta Tum on Thailand's northern border with Cambodia, a resistance spokesman said.

The base's commander, Major-General King Men, was killed Friday when a shell hit his command bunker during a Vietnamese assault, the spokesman for resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk confirmed. Sihanoukist sources said guerrillas had managed to repulse Friday's attack on the base only by firing mortars sited at the rear of the base area in the direction of the command center where Maj-Gen King Men was killed.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Sihanouk, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE last week that the guerrillas' determination to defend the base -- located in Cambodia about 500 kilometers (310 miles) northeast of here and the last remaining guerrilla stronghold there -- was largely due to Maj-Gen King Men's efforts.

Fighting at the base, which began a week ago, intensified at dawn today when Vietnamese troops stepped up shelling and infantry assaults on Ta Tum's defense lines, the spokesman said. The Thai Army has sent an unspecified number of troops reinforcements to the border area, where Bangkok claims Vietnamese forces have infringed on Thai territory in their assault on the base. Press reports here said that a convoy of Thai tanks should have reached the area near the fighting early today.

The stepped-up fighting came only hours before Chinese President Li Xiannian was to arrive here for an official visit. China is the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge which, along with forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is fighting an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops which Hanoi has stationed in Cambodia since it toppled the Khmer Rouge in January 1979. Sihanoukist sources said Hanoi's forces yesterday fired more than 700 heavy artillery shells at the base.

Thai and Vietnamese troops clashed yesterday for control of two strategic hills, which Bangkok says are situated in Thai territory and which border on the Ta Tum base, correspondents at the border said. Vietnamese troops had captured the two hills and another one on Tuesday. A Thai Army spokesman cited in the press today was quoted as saying that Vietnamese troops on Saturday had encircled a Thai unit on one of the hills, identified as Hill Number 424.

Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk in a telegram to his troops from his residence outside Bangkok indicated he planned to remain in Thailand until the end of the fighting, his office here announced. After congratulating his forces for their "heroism" Prince Sihanouk said "I will always be close to you, that is to say not far from Ta Tum. during your heavy confrontation with the enemies of our Kampuchea (Cambodia)."

Resistance Headquarters Taken

NC110854 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops today captured the headquarters of the Thai-Cambodian border of Cambodian resistance forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, wounded guerrillas and evacuees from the camp said.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent in the border area met several dozen guerrillas, wounded or retreating from the base at Ta Tum, at a Buddhist temple at Tet Kirin Udon, about 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) from the frontier. The resistance troops said that Vietnamese forces currently occupied the Ta Tum base and that guerrillas had regrouped in Thailand, near a waterfall north of the camp, to prepare a counterattack. Wounded guerrillas and international relief workers said the Vietnamese attack began at 6:00 a.m. today (2300 GMT Sunday) with artillery barrages of shells carrying toxic gas. Earlier, a guerrilla spokesman here said resistance forces partially withdrew from lines around Ta Tum "to regroup from a perimeter which was too large" around the base.

THAI 'SLANDERS' ON BORDER VIOLATIONS DECRIED

BK081028 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0503 GMT 8 Mar 85

["Thailand Must Stop Slandering the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Cambodia" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Mar (SPK) -- In the face of the lightning attacks launched by Cambodia's Revolutionary Armed Forces with the help of the Vietnamese Army volunteers against the last lairs of the Pol Pot gang and other traitors to the nation along the border with Thailand, international reactionary circles, principally Thailand, have heaped up one slander after another.

Recently, according to AFP, Thai military circles claimed that "nearly 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers seized a number of hills in Thai territory." During their sweeping operations, neither the Armed Forces of Cambodia nor the Vietnamese volunteers have violated the sovereignty of Thailand although they have the right to pursue the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Cambodians in order to prevent them from returning to sabotage the peaceful life and labor of the population in Cambodia, thus suppressing the source of tension in this region of the world. It is the Thai forces which do not cease to violate Cambodian territory by frequently using aircraft and heavy artillery against the border areas of Cambodia to defend the bases of the reactionaries and help the latter to recapture those which have already fallen into the hands of the revolutionary forces.

Moreover, the Thai authorities have given shelter to the Pol Pot gang and company after they had escaped from the coups de grace dealt by the Cambodian forces. This policy totally clashes with their alleged "neutrality" regarding the Cambodian question and their contention that there are no Pol Pot sanctuaries in Thai territory, and completely runs counter to the interests of the Thai people. Slanders can in no way stop the advance of the Cambodian revolution.

FORCES ATTACK 'LAST LAIRS' ALONG THAI BORDER

BK091324 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] According to latest reports, three significant last lairs of the Pol Pot bandits and the Sihanouk-Son Sann Cambodian reactionary groups along the Cambodian-Thai border were smashed by our KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in a vigorous offensive. We took permanent and total control of the battlefield and scored satisfactory results.

On the first battlefield, the [words indistinct] of the Pol Pot bandits in the (?940th) and (?607th) Divisions located in the northeastern part of Anlung Veng [Siem Reap Province] were surrounded by three groups of our KPRAF and Vietnamese Army volunteers from 0700 on 5 March to [time indistinct] on 6 March when we completely fulfilled our tasks and took full control of this battlefield. According to initial results, we killed 107 bandits on the spot, captured 30 others, and seized 50 assorted weapons. At 1840 on the same day, forces from our "C" Division in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers from "O" Division launched a vigorous offensive against six regiments of the Moulinaka located in areas northwest of Anlung Veng, (?which is their supreme command headquarters). According to preliminary results, 50 corpses were left on the battlefield. We captured 3 enemy elements and seized 500 assorted weapons. On the third battlefield 15 km northwest of Ampil, which is an important last lair of the Sen Sann Sereika group's 201st Division, this camp was encircled and smashed by two groups of the KPRAF and Vietnamese Army volunteers at 0600 on 5 March.

With [words indistinct] and having astutely divided our forces, we scored brilliant results in this attack. We killed 50 enemy elements on the spot and seized 44 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO SIHANOUK ON TA TUM

BK100230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Message dated 6 March from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan to Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea:

Respected samdech, all of us, cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean side, as our entire people, are most angry regarding the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' attack against Ta Tum. The Vietnamese, in their attacks against other positions of the Democratic Kampuchean side of our coalition, achieved no results -- military, political, or diplomatic. On the contrary, we dealt serious blows to the Vietnamese and the world has more clearly realized the aggressive, expansionist, savage, and brutal nature of the Vietnamese, who have spread great destruction and suffering among civilian people, forcing them to flee many times. The world also sees more clearly the Vietnamese stubbornness in refusing to abide by the UN resolutions -- adopted during the past 6 years -- demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

All of us on the Democratic Kampuchean side would like to express profound solidarity with all compatriots in Ta Tum and with others who are uniting to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors within the framework of the tripartite coalition government headed by the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea. We pledge to heighten the spirit to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, particularly by continuing to attack them in the Tonle Sap area to tighten the grip on their throat and to advance deeper to the east.

We ask the samdech and all our compatriots of the united front for an independent, neutral, and cooperative Cambodia to receive from us all good wishes for successive victories over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 6 March 1985

[Signed] Khieu Sampha, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

PASASON MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF INDOCHINA SUMMIT

BK241305 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Feb 85

[PASASON 23 February editorial: "Two Years of Victories Under Beacon of Summit Conference of Three Indochinese Nations"]

[Text] Today, 23 February, the peoples of all tribes in Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia are happy to jointly celebrate the successes recorded by the three fraternal countries in the past 2 years under the beacon of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries.

The past 2 years were the years of the development of the glorious success of the summit conference held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR, on 22 and 23 February 1983. The statement of the summit conference, the statement on the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia, and various important agreements reached at the meeting, which completely conform with the earnest aspirations of the peoples of the three nations, have given new strength to the new development of the all-round militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries in the new period of the revolution. They were the years in which the spirit of the statements was translated into reality in each country. As a result, the three Indochinese countries have not only survived gallantly as the forefront of world socialism in Southeast Asia but have also grown and become stronger than ever before in all respects. This once again clearly shows that the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries is not only indispensable but is also a certain law.

The fraternal relations based on willingness, mutual trust, equality, and mutual benefit are for supporting and assisting each other in defending each beloved fatherland in any circumstances, in the face of any enemy, and in all cases. Based on the special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation among the three nations, the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other cooperation among the three countries has been effectively promoted and developed from the central down to the grass-roots level. This is reflected by the actual achievements and victories won by each country in its cause of socialist transformation and construction as well as in the task of defending each country and safeguarding its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The most outstanding of all are the achievements and victories recorded by the fraternal Cambodian people under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin as its general secretary. The fraternal Cambodian people have not only won miraculous successes in building a glorious life and in defending and building the People's Republic of Kampuchea but have also driven out the routed Pol Pot gang and other Cambodian reactionaries who are hindering the Cambodian people's efforts to build a new life out of the land of the Angkor, thus recording exceedingly outstanding deeds and great and significant victories on a page of the Cambodian nation's history.

The Cambodian people's victories of historic significance indicate the doomsday of the Beijing reactionaries and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in supporting and assisting the routed Pol Pot gang and other Cambodian reactionaries who hope to restore the genocidal regime to destroy the Cambodian people's lives and race.

In the SRV, parallel to the fraternal Vietnamese people's all-round, important successes, such as those in the building, industrial, cultural, technical, and scientific spheres, the Vietnamese people's heroism has been ceaselessly promoted and developed and has been repeatedly tested. This once again shows the whole world the heroic tradition of the Vietnamese Army and people under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV with Comrade Le Duan as its general secretary.

This is reflected, for example, by the Vietnamese people's resolute struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in Vietnam's six northern border provinces against frantic attacks launched by the Beijing reactionaries who have never abandoned their scheme of invading and nibbling at the territory of socialist Vietnam.

In the LPDR, the Lao people have in the past scored fine successes in agricultural work and in various areas of production which constitute important factors for gradually improving the living conditions of the Lao people of all tribes. At present, rice production has basically met the people's requirements throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the people and public security forces of Sayaboury Province performed a new heroic deed in mid-1984 in firmly defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles headed by Athit Kamlang-ek. With the cooperation and approval of the Beijing reactionaries, the ultrarightist reactionaries sent more than 2,000 regular soldiers, supported by artillery forces, armored vehicles, tanks, and reconnaissance planes, to attack, invade, and occupy three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. However, they were forced to withdraw from the three Lao villages.

This is a great victory of the Lao Army and people in smashing the heinous scheme of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who are pursuing the greater Thailand doctrine and always want to nibble at and swallow up Lao territory.

The above victories of the three Indochinese peoples clearly show once again that the solidarity, all-round cooperation, and militant solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia constitute a factor for defeating all enemies and for winning freedom and firmly defending the independence and territorial integrity of each country.

The special solidarity and all-round cooperation are not for threatening or opposing any country. On the contrary, they are for consultations contributing to the cause of peace, tranquility, and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. This is clearly indicated in the unswerving stand of the three Indochinese countries stated in the communique of the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries. It is also clearly announced in the communique of the 10th session of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City on 18 January.

The position and reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries regarding the peaceful settlement of regional problems are winning the support of progressive mankind in Southeast Asia and the world. Nevertheless, the Beijing reactionaries, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, and other reactionary forces are attentively attempting to distort the stand and proposals and are slinging mud on the good intentions of the three Indochinese nations in order to destroy the trend toward peace and meetings between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries with the purpose of creating a tense situation and a war atmosphere in the region.

Standing side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, the Lao people will throw all their capability and efforts under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane to continue translating into practice the contents of the statement of the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries for the cause of socialist construction and for the firm defense of the country, thus honorably contributing to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

OFFICIAL ON PURPOSE, SIGNIFICANCE OF CENSUS

BK271434 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 24 FEB 85

[Interview with Oudon Lasavang, first vice chairman of the administrative committee and chief of population census guidance committee of Luang Namtha Province, by unidentified station correspondent; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Summary] [Unidentified correspondent] What is your opinion on the line and policy of the party and government on the population census work? What is the purpose and significance of this work?

[Oudon Lasavang] I understand well the line and policy of the party and government on the population census work. "The party and government want to obtain statistics and data on the entire Lao citizenry to properly use them as the basis for implementation of the line, policy, and plan on the development and strengthening of the national economy and society. The population census work is very significant to the national defense and public security work."

[Correspondent] How do you encourage the masses in your province to support and contribute to this work?

[Oudon Lasavang] I have mobilized the masses of all strata throughout the province to contribute conscientiously to fulfilling this work. "In particular, I have planned to guide the party and administrative committees of all districts and all cantons in the province to make arrangements for their cadres to publicize the line and policy of the party Central Committee on this issue. I have organized the national defense and public security forces to prepare to carry out patrol and other activities to guarantee the safe and sound implementation of this work." In addition, arrangements have also been made to issue bulletins and newspapers and provide loudspeaker and radio broadcasting services to publicize the population census work to rouse the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm of the people in the province. "My province has also set up a provincial population census guidance committee comprised of seven members. The office of the provincial population census has also been set up." All facilities, transportation, necessary materials, budget, and foodstuffs have now been prepared for the population census.

[Correspondent] What are you determined to do in order to help the "historical" population census operation be successfully carried out?

[Oudon Lasavang] "I am determined to guide and lead the cadres, soldiers, workers, and fraternal people of various tribes throughout the province to overcome together all obstacles and difficulties to achieve success in carrying out this work and to completely and quickly defeat all slanderous and deceitful schemes of the enemies who aim to sabotage and obstruct the implementation of the task."

REPORTAGE ON SRV OFFENSIVE, FIGHTING AT TA TUM

SRV Changes Tactics

BK090147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Mar 85 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] As Thai and Vietnamese gunners traded artillery fire yesterday, the battle for Ta Tum took a new turn when Vietnamese troops launched a frontal attack in a renewed bid to capture the Sihanoukist base. A reliable resistance source said that the frontal assault, expected to cause high Vietnamese casualties, represented a change in tactics after attempts to capture the resistance base from the rear through Thai territory were foiled on Tuesday and Wednesday by Thai forces. It is believed that the Vietnamese have received reinforcements, probably from the 307th, 2nd or 9th Divisions, the source said. There was a lull in the fighting for Ta Tum on Thursday night and yesterday morning while the morale of the ANS (Sihanoukist) soldiers was high, the source said.

Apparently determined to capture the camp at all costs, Vietnamese infantry supported by intense artillery fire launched a frontal assault on the camp's outer perimeter. By mid afternoon the Sihanoukist front line was coming under increasing pressure. Informed sources described the situation as extremely critical and said that the future of Ta Tum was again uncertain. They described the Vietnamese casualties as heavy given the nature of the rugged terrain, which favours the defenders.

Two Vietnamese defectors attached to the 302nd Division yesterday told a group of Thai and foreign journalists in Sangkha District of Surin that 299 Vietnamese troops were killed and about 300 wounded -- mostly as a result of Thai air strikes and artillery fire. The two defectors, identified as L-Cpl Vinh Koh Toem and L-Cpl Vinh Tan Lok, said that they were ordered to take Ta Tum at any cost.

Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek who yesterday visited troops on the border in Surin Province said that he had ordered every combat unit to be placed at the disposal of the Second Army Region in its efforts against the Vietnamese. He added that the Air Force had been instructed to coordinate operations with the Second Army Region. Gen Athit said Thai forces now had complete control of Hill 361. Sporadic fighting was still continuing at the foot of Hills 400 and 424 as some Vietnamese troops were still entrenched there, according to a field military source in Surin. General Athit said that Hanoi had committed about 6,000 troops to the attack on Ta Tum and against Thai forces based on the three strategic hills. At least 30 artillery pieces were deployed in front of Ta Tum, some within 10 kilometres of the base. They include 105mm, 130mm and at least five 55mm guns.

The supreme commander said that on Wednesday, Vietnamese troops attempted to scale cliffs on hills 400 and 424 in a desperate attempt to capture them, but were repulsed by Thai troops. "If they seized the hills, it would be easier for them to capture Ta Tum" he explained. He said that the situation yesterday was under control, "but whether it will improve or not depends on the Vietnamese," he added.

Sihanoukist sources in Bangkok have claimed some of their men have been affected by chemical weapons. According to the sources, a chemical attack occurred on Thursday at about 8:30 p.m. when the Vietnamese were attacking the eastern side of Ta Tum. An unspecified number of defenders were reported to have suffered from suffocation, dizziness and vomiting.

No further details were available. One ASEAN source said "we have no confirmation of this but given the Vietnamese determination to take Ta Tum it should not be ruled out". Other observers were more skeptical. While allegations about the Vietnamese use of chemical weapons are common, there has not been any conclusive proof.

Fighting was reported northwest of Pailin, involving the Khmer Rouge 415th Division, and also to the east of Ta Tum, in another Khmer Rouge zone and the base of their 912th Division. In Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, a band of Vietnamese troops intruded about two kilometres into Thailand and ambushed a 12-man Thai patrol unit before dawn yesterday, killing one soldier.

Troop Reinforcements Sent

BK100112 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Surin -- Thai troops yesterday clashed with Vietnamese forces trying to retake the captured strategic hills inside Thailand as they pushed to seize the Sihanoukist stronghold at Ta Tum for the fifth day. The Thai military source said that the Thai troops exchanged artillery fire with the Vietnamese forces in front of Hill 361 yesterday morning. The shelling from the Thai side came after Hanoi forces' shells landed inside Thailand. Thailand yesterday also rushed in reinforcements of several artillery units from the Suranaree Camp, Nakhon Ratchasima and several divisions of infantry troopers from Ubon Ratchathani to be deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Vietnamese forces have been trying to take a strategic hill in Sangkha district, which would allow the Vietnamese troops to thrust southward to the resistance camp of Ta Tum. The military sources said one Vietnamese and a Heng Samrin soldier were arrested. And a Thai villager, who said he had led the Vietnamese to attack strategic hills, was also arrested. The Thai was identified as Salat Somying, 16, a villager of Ban Cham Peng, Sangkha District, the source said. Salat said that he was beaten and tortured by Vietnamese troops and was later forced to lead them to attack the strategic Hill 361. He said that the arrested Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers were at the time planting body traps near Ta Tum.

An international relief official said that so far about 40 Sihanoukist soldiers were wounded while the Thai military estimated that two Khmer resistance fighters were killed yesterday.

Thai Air Force jets were sighted yesterday circling over the troubled areas but made no strafing runs. Thousands of Thai villagers who evacuated yesterday, said they hoped to be able to return to their home soon. Thai military sources in Aranyaprathet claimed that a Vietnamese plane intruded into Thai airspace twice yesterday. They said the violations occurred over Khao Noi Sichomphu Village. The plane was apparently on a reconnaissance mission against Khmer Rouge guerrillas who have been trying to regain ground after their bases were routed on Feb 16, the source said. There were also reports of fighting yesterday morning in the areas of Phnom Malai, Phnom Mak Hoeun.

Resistance General Killed

BK110104 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Surin -- A top Kampuchean resistance commander was killed while defending the Sihanoukist base of Ta Tum as fresh troops and more tanks were sent yesterday to three strategic hills on the Thai side of the border which overlook the camp.

General King Men was killed when Vietnamese troops shelled Ta Tum which has been under fierce attack the past few days. Sources said the general was killed last Friday when an artillery shell hit his command bunker.

An Army source said yesterday that troops from the Second Army Region were sent to the border while tanks from the 2nd Cavalry Division left Sara Buri yesterday and are expected to reach the area this morning. According to intelligence reports, Vietnamese soldiers may try again to take Hills 424, 361 and 400 that dominate the area around Ta Tum. Last Tuesday Vietnamese forces attacked Thai soldiers guarding the hills and heavy fighting erupted. According to the Army, about 100 Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the battle while 10 Thai soldiers died, 34 were wounded and six are missing.

Col Anuson Kritsanaserani, assistant Army spokesman, confirmed that reinforcements were on the way yesterday and said that soldiers at Hill 424 were surrounded by Vietnamese troops supported by mortar fire on Saturday but that Thai forces were still in control of the hills. He said that the Vietnamese were still on Thai soil and the troop reinforcements were being sent to dislodge the intruders. Army and Air Force observation planes conducted a three-hour patrol along the border, while a F5E jet-fighter was believed to have conducted air strikes against Vietnamese targets around the hills.

One Thai villager was killed and houses were damaged when Vietnamese shells landed in two border villages here yesterday afternoon. Military sources said Chalot Choemsuk, 30, was killed instantly when he was hit by shrapnel from exploding shells at Ban Aphon of Bua Chet sub-district. Four buffaloes were also killed and several houses damaged at Ban Aphon, Ban Lan Te and Ban Cham Peng in the artillery barrage which was apparently aimed at the Thai military targets. The sources said that Vietnamese gunners also fired a about 40 130mm shells near the villages of Ban Cham Peng Ban Sala and Ban Lan Te, but no casualties were reported. One of the shells landed about 300 metres from an emergency unit of the International Red Cross at Ban Cham Peng which was later evacuated.

Sources said that fighting at Ta Tum was still heavy yesterday and that the camp was under fierce attack by Vietnamese artillery. Sources close to the fighting said the death of General King Men only served to encourage the Ta Tum defenders to fight harder and did not affect the morals.

Meanwhile in Arayaprathet, two irrigation officials were seriously wounded and another two slightly injured, when one of them tripped a booby trap on Saturday morning, while inspecting water sources about 500 metres from the border at Ban Khao Din in Khlong Hat, about 40 kilometers south of here. On Saturday night, eight 82mm mortars were fired by the Vietnamese, landing at Nong Pru village, but no injuries were reported.

SITTHI, HAYDEN DISCUSS CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK110138 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila reaffirmed yesterday that Thailand will not join in any international conference on Kampuchea as long as Vietnamese troops are still occupying Thai territory. Thailand's statement yesterday led Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to conclude that it was not possible to contemplate any progress in finding a resolution to the six-year Kampuchean conflict.

In reaffirming the country's stand, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi also rejected "clarifications" made by Hanoi and Phnom Penh to Mr Hayden during his visit to the Indochinese states.

ACM Sitthi said that the clarifications, described by Mr Hayden at a press conference yesterday as definitions which would effect the possible progress for the settlement of the conflict, contained "nothing new."

"We are not going anywhere and there is nothing to talk about" as long as the Vietnamese are on our territory and shooting at us, ACM Sitthi told reporters after meeting Mr Hayden. The foreign minister said that he made this point clear to Mr Hayden during their talks which lasted nearly four hours. He said that Thailand is a nation which has never been under the domination of any country and will not tolerate any violation of its territorial sovereignty. ACM Sitthi criticized Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for saying one thing and doing the opposite, referring to Mr Nguyen Co Thach's statements to Mr Hayden in Vietnam and the incursions into Thailand. He reiterated that Thailand would act only according to the United Nations resolution and would not do anything outside these guidelines.

Mr Hayden said, however, that ACM Sitthi told him that Thailand was always prepared to listen and respond to reasonable proposals but not when Vietnamese troops were on Thai soil. "I conclude from the reactions of the Thai Government that it is not possible to contemplate any progress in the present circumstances" because Thailand, which plays a crucial role, refuses to address itself to these proposals when penetration continues, Mr Hayden said. Mr Hayden added that since the proposals will not be addressed, there is no progress.

ACM Sitthi said he was satisfied with Mr Hayden's reply when he asked: Are you my friend or Vietnam's friend?" Mr Hayden replied: "I'm your friend," the minister said.

Mr Hayden said that the clarification outlined by Hun Sen, whom he met only as a private person, were definitions of "Pol Pot clique," the "elimination" of the Khmer Rouge, "self-determination by the Kampuchean people and security supervision and Kampuchean neutrality." The definitions, he said, further expanded positions previously stated by Mr Nguyen Co Thach. Mr Hayden said he was told that the "clique" refers only to Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and does not include their wives or children. He said that the "elimination" of the Khmer Rouge means "the ending of the Khmer Rouge as a military force, adding that they would have to lay down their arms and cease fighting." Nothing was said, however, as to how this could be done and no mention was made as to how long or when the withdrawal would take place.

Speaking about self-determination, Mr Hayden quoted Hun Sen as saying that "anyone" (including the Khmer Rouge) who joined the mainstream of Kampuchean community life could participate in elections. But there would only be one party and that party would be communist, Mr Hayden quoted Hun Sen as saying. Hun Sen added, Mr Hayden said, that anyone not wanting to join the party could run in the elections as independents.

ASEAN and the Khmer coalition believes that there should be no restriction in the electoral process if the Khmer people are to enjoy self-determination. Hun Sen also said that supervision of the elections would be carried out by the Khmers themselves but international observers would be allowed in the country to report on the elections, Mr Hayden said.

Concerning security supervision, Hun Sen said that this was a matter for the countries of Southeast Asia to determine, Mr Hayden said, adding that where there is a need for bilateral arrangements this should be determined bilaterally. Hun Sen also said that Kampuchea cannot remain "neutral alone" but said an arrangement could be made to make the problem of "polemical tactic" involving the U.S. bases in the Philippines and Australian fighters in Malaysia immune from the neutrality conditions.

Mr Hayden said, however, that both Hun Sen and Mr Nguyen Co Thach warned that there was a deadline for these options to be taken up "by those forces at the border." Both Hun Sen and Mr Nguyen Co Thach specified a year in the "not too distant future" when the deadline would expire, he said, adding that if the resistance did not take this up they would be excluded. Mr Hayden said he was asked not to disclose the year and refused to say when the deadline was. He has, however, told ACM Sitthi the year of the deadline.

Report on Meeting

BK101456 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at the Oriental Hotel this afternoon, after meeting with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, that Thailand showed the Australian foreign minister a television documentary film on incursions by Vietnamese soldiers into Sisaket and other provinces bordering Cambodia. Those incursions had resulted in a number of Thai soldiers being killed or wounded in clashes and large numbers of Cambodian refugees fleeing into Thailand, thereby aggravating Thailand's already heavy burden in giving them safe shelter. Vietnam has long carried out these actions which are a threat to Thailand's sovereignty. It is therefore impossible for Thailand to accept talks with Vietnam. Thailand is a country with honor and independence. By sending its troops, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 to invade Thailand, Vietnam is taking unjust advantage of Thailand. Vietnam's act contradicts its own words that it wants to work out a settlement of the Cambodian problem through negotiations.

The foreign minister said he told Australia about the framework to solve the Cambodian problem according to the UN resolutions. He said the Australian foreign minister expressed understanding for the situation and has sympathy for Thailand in the present circumstance.

He considered that the Australian foreign minister's visit to Cambodia [as heard] and Vietnam was useful as it allowed him to get first-hand information. The foreign minister reported that his meeting with the Australian foreign minister today had helped them to become closer. The Thai foreign minister said he regards the Australian foreign minister as one of his close friends.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden also held a press conference at the Oriental Hotel this afternoon during which he reported on his meeting earlier with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. He said he reported to the Thai foreign minister on his trip to Cambodia [as heard] and Vietnam. On his meeting with the prime minister and the foreign minister of Vietnam, he said he discussed with them ways to settle the Cambodian problem and to give to the Cambodian people their right to political self-determination. However, he said there was no progress in his talks with the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian prime minister -- talks which Vietnam had arranged. The Australian foreign minister said Australia will continue with its efforts toward solving the Cambodian problem.

The Australian foreign minister said his country condemns the armed incursion into Thailand by Vietnamese forces. He reported that when he met with the prime minister and foreign minister of Vietnam, both denied that their troops had intruded into Thailand. The Australian foreign minister said that their statements did not accord with the facts.

FURTHER ON AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW091628 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in Ho Chi Minh city this afternoon.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hayden to Vietnam, saying that their visit has an important effect on the present international and regional situation and is in the interests of each country and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The chairman had a cordial conversation with Minister Bill Hayden on the situation in Vietnam and in the whole region and on Vietnam's point of view regarding the settlement of international issues in Southeast Asia. He wished the Australian minister success in carrying out his noble mission after this visit to Vietnam.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said he was grateful to Chairman Pham Van Dong and the Vietnamese people for according him warm sentiments during his visit. He highly valued the results of the visit which, he said, has further consolidated the friendly relations between Vietnam and Australia and has contributed to elucidating international issues the two countries are concerned about. He expressed the points of view of the Australian Labour Party government regarding international issues and his hope that Vietnam will make an important contribution to solving problems related to peace and stability in the region.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden conveyed the greetings and kind regards of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke to Chairman Pham Van Dong. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, sincerity and mutual understanding.

Meets With Hun Sen

BK090628 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, had held an unscheduled meeting in Vietnam with Mr Hun Sen, prime minister in the Vietnamese-backed administration in Kampuchea. Mr Sen, who is also foreign minister, said he and Mr Hayden had explored each other's position on Kampuchea. He said the meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly the South Vietnamese capital Saigon, was arranged when it became known that both would be there at the same time.

Mr Sen said his regime would like to have good relations with Australia, including diplomatic relations, but he believed this could not happen until (?there is) some form of solution in Kampuchea. A radio Australia correspondent traveling with Mr Hayden, Warwick Beutler, said he believed the meeting was likely to upset members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Concludes Visit

OW101618 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10 -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on March 9 left Ho Chi Minh City after his successful official visit to Vietnam from March 6. Bill Hayden and his party were cordially received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Australian counterpart on bilateral matters and international and regional issues of mutual concern. The two sides were satisfied with the fine development of the friendly relations in many fields between the two countries, and discussed measures to enhance the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, culture, science and technology.

The Vietnamese side acclaimed and highly valued the active contributions of the Australian people, the Labour government, and of the foreign minister personally to the promotion and development of the fine relations between the two countries as well as to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Australian side reaffirmed that the consistent stand of the Labour government to condemn and not to recognize Pol Pot and his murderous gang and stressed the need to discard them so that the Vietnamese troops could withdraw from Kampuchea at an early date. [sentence as recieved]

The Australian side expressed the wish that bilateral contacts and exchanges of views would be held annually in order to increase mutual understanding and bilateral relations. [sentence as received]

While in Vietnam, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his party visited Ho Chi Minh City where they were received by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city People's Committee, and called on a number of economic and production establishments.

Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Richard Broinowski accompanied the Australian delegation in all its activities.

Seen Off by Nguyen Co Thach

OW081548 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 8 -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Mrs. Hayden left here today for Ho Chi Minh City. They were accompanied by Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Richard Broinowski. The distinguished Australian guests were seen off at the government guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife, and many other senior Vietnamese officials and staff members of the Australian Embassy.

BORDER FORCES RETALIATE 8 MAR PRC INCURSIONS

OW081558 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 8 -- Chinese troops today fired more than 20,000 heavy artillery shells at a number of places in Vi Xuyen, Dong Van and Xin Man Districts, Ha Tuyen Province, and made incursions on Hill 685 and at other places in the border area of Vi Xuyen District. The local Vietnamese Armed Forces and people promptly retaliated upon the enemy crushing their land-grabbing attacks and causing them heavy losses.

COMMUNIQUE LISTS DEVELOPMENTS IN PRC SABOTAGE

OW081655 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 8 -- China's criminal activities against Vietnam in 1984 were more frenzied and on a larger scale than in the previous years, said the Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes in a communique issued here today. The communique sums up last year's developments of the Chinese multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam as follows:

1 -- The Chinese reactionaries mobilized many divisions and Army corps to reinforce the garrisons of the areas bordering on Vietnam mostly those of the areas opposite the Vietnamese border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. They also intensified their air force at airports near the Sino-Vietnamese border, continually transported arms, ammunition and other war materials to the border, built new roads and upgraded the transport networks for military purposes, and built more fortifications, shelters and artillery positions close to the border.

Up to now the Chinese forces stationed along the common border with Vietnam totalled more than 20 infantry divisions and over 1,000 aircraft of assorted types.

At the same time, the Beijing ruling circles repeatedly launched odious slanders and insolent threats against Vietnam with a view to exciting anti-Vietnam feelings in the Chinese troops and people, thus paving the way for their new acts of war escalation against the Vietnamese people.

2 -- The Chinese reactionaries escalated their land-grabbing operations and artillery shellings against Vietnam's northern border areas to the largest extent since their aggressive war in February.

On many occasions, they conducted division- and regiment-scale nibbling attacks with artillery support on many places in Vietnamese territory, such as: Heights 1250, 1509, 772, 233, 1030 and 1545 in Ha Tuyen Province; or Heights 636 and 820 in Lang Son Province. In those places they were illegally occupying, they built strong combat trenches, increased stores of weapons, ammunition and other war equipment with a design of prolonging their occupation and creating a chain of combat links along the border to be used as springboards to continue broadening their occupied areas and at the same time as take-off bases to commit new crimes against the Vietnamese people.

The Chinese reactionaries carried out repeated, prolonged drives shellings, totalling more than 60 artillery and mortar rounds and rockets causing a lot of casualties and damage in Vietnam's six northern border provinces, from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau. In Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh Districts of Ha Tuyen Province, Chinese troops fired more than 500,000 heavy artillery shells. They repeatedly bombarded the provincial capital of Ha Giang, the areas of Phong Quang, Phuong Tien and Phuong Do (Ha Tuyen Province), Hop Thanh (Lang Son Province), 10-20 km from the border as the crow flies. They also shelled the district towns of Mong Cay (Quang Ninh Province) Ha Quang (Cao Bang Province), Dong Dang (Lang Son Province) and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen Province.)

The Chinese reactionaries infiltrated nearly 400 groups of scouts and commandos into Vietnamese territory (for instance, 120 groups into Ha Tuyen, 100 groups into Hoang Lien Son, and 70 into Cao Bang to carry out reconnaissance and psychological warfare activities, organize reactionary organizations and conduct acts of sabotage, kidnappings, ambushes and assassinations against Vietnamese cadres and people.

Chinese armed vessels made more than 400 intrusions into Vietnamese waters off the area from Quang Ninh to Binh Tri Thien Provinces to spy on Vietnam and obstruct Vietnamese sea fishery.

The above said criminal acts created a constant tension along Vietnam's northern border and territorial waters and caused many human and material losses to the Vietnamese people.

-- Killing 110 persons and wounding 250 others and taking to China another 40 ones, most of them old-aged people, women and children, (including teachers and pupils).
[sentence as received]

-- Destroying or heavily damaging nearly 1,000 houses, two district hospitals, 16 medical stations, 24 schools, two creches, ten shops and factories, and burning down 30 tons of food.

-- Devastating nearly 30,000 hectares of rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial plants and precious-wood forests.

-- Ruining many road sections, particularly those of highways 4-A and 1-A in Lang Son Province and the roads linking the provincial town of Ha Giang with Thanh Thuy, Quang Ba, Yen Minh and Dong Van Districts.

3 -- The Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries, intensified spying and armed activities in an attempt to incite rebellions inland Vietnamese territory, the most typical of which was the espionage and subversion case of Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh put on public trial in Ho Chi Minh City on Dec. 14, 1984.

4 -- The Chinese reactionaries, together with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, continued increasing their psychological warfare activities in the political and ideological fields among the Vietnamese people. They used many forces and means and resorted to many manoeuvres of counter-revolutionary propaganda in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border; e.g. intensifying their border loud-speaker network, ceaselessly broadcasting anti-Vietnam allegations or hectically smuggling reactionary-propaganda materials and psychological-warfare and debauched culture products into Vietnam by international post, aviation and tourism.

They continued intensifying their propaganda and buying-off campaigns among Vietnamese exiles in foreign countries to tarnish Vietnam's image abroad and recruit operatives to be infiltrated back into Vietnam for spying and sabotage purposes.

They stepped up slanderous campaigns to distort and smear Vietnam in an attempt to isolate her diplomatically and economically from Laos and Kampuchea, from the fraternal socialist countries and from the progressive forces in the world.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' crimes in 1984 prove that their hostile policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam remains unchanged but, instead, is getting more and more brutal, perfidious and frantic.

The Vietnamese people have firmly struggled to foil the hostile policy and hegemonist ambition of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and shall continue to sharpen their vigilance and strengthen their determination to victoriously defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

'PRETEXT' FOR U.S. SEAPONS TO THAILAND REPORTED

BK081511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, the U.S. Administration and Thailand have fabricated a story about Vietnamese troops crossing the Thai-Cambodian border so as to have a pretext to bring U.S. weapons into Thailand.

On 6 March, in a so-called statement condemning Vietnam's military activities, the U.S. State Department spokesman stressed that the United States pledges to keep its promises to Thailand by transporting armored vehicles and artillery to Thailand on a priority basis.

Not long ago, the U.S. Administration also established a priority plan for Thailand to use U.S. weapons stored in various U.S. weapons depots in Thailand. These facts show that the United States and Thailand are continually advocating a policy of confrontation against the Indochinese countries, running counter to the trend for dialogue which is developing in Southeast Asia.

COMMENTARY ON DANGERS OF PRC-U.S.-THAI COLLUSION

BK091403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Station Commentary: "Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok Collude With One Another Against the Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Within the Beijing-Washington-Bangkok triangle there has been a rush of the so-called exchange of visits. After welcoming John Lehman [Secretary of the Navy] and U.S. General John Vessey, Beijing welcomed Paul Wolfowitz, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Southeast Asian and Pacific Affairs. Not only has Beijing welcomed U.S. generals visiting its homeland but it has also sent a horde of its generals to visit Washington and Bangkok. Fu Jize, deputy commander of the Chinese Navy, visited Thailand to prepare for the coming visit of Li Xiannian, the man at the helm of the Chinese state.

Along with the Beijing guests, the assistant U.S. secretary of defense has visited Bangkok and toured the Thai-Cambodian border area. As already revealed by VOA, like Wolfowitz who centered his Beijing talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on the Indochinese situation, the assistant U.S. secretary of defense in his Bangkok visit promised continued U.S. military aid to Thailand. On 6 March the White House and the Pentagon announced the provision of more military aid to Thailand. These items of military aid include armored vehicles, heavy guns, and jet fighters. Meanwhile, Fu Jize also made no secret of the close cooperation between the Chinese and Thai Navies, saying that Chinese naval vessels will call at various ports in Thailand.

Together with these open statements, the Chinese and Thai military circles have discussed with the United States the possibility of setting up more weapons and logistics depots on Thai soil in order to rescue the Pol Pot army remnants.

In other words, Fu Jize's statements on naval cooperation between China and Thailand are merely designed to publicize the Beijing-Bangkok plan to use the sea route to transport weapons to the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionary forces after these forces have been wiped out by the Vietnamese and Cambodian Armed Forces right in their dens.

These moves by China, the United States, and Thailand only expose more clearly the new collusion between Beijing expansionism and U.S. -headed imperialism in the effort to oppose the peoples of Cambodia and other Indochinese countries.

As for Thailand, this is not the first time that the Bangkok military authorities have openly colluded and turned themselves into tools to serve the policy of aggression against Indochina by forces outside the region. Progressives in Thailand and other ASEAN countries have expressed concern over these moves.

At the same time, they have clearly pointed out that Thailand is bringing the war into its own house.

The Thai weekly SU ANAKHOT, issue No 204, indicated the adverse effect of Thailand's involvement in the effort to oppose the Cambodian people as follows: The internal political situation of our country -- that is Thailand -- quite precarious. It serves as a fuse for the flame of war to spread from the border into our land.

After quoting the Thai foreign minister as saying that he does not rule out the possibility that Thailand might ask China to involve itself directly in the Cambodian issue, and that the Chinese deputy Navy commander has promised to work in naval cooperation with Thailand, the current issue of Indonesian paper SUARA KARYA published in Jakarta asserted: Thailand risks being tied firmly to China.

By giving generous military aid to Thailand, Beijing and Washington are mainly trying to tie Thailand tightly to the Sino-U.S. chariot of aggression against Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries, and to sabotage the trend toward dialogue for peace and stability in the region.

While Indonesia and progressives in other ASEAN member countries reassert the reality -- which has been proved by the history of Southeast Asian development -- that China is a potential threat to the region, and caution the public against the new threat posed by the Sino-U.S. collusion to the various countries, Thailand is the sole country that has allowed itself to be turned into a powder keg by the United States and China.

While Indonesia and progressives in other ASEAN member countries want to politically solve the Cambodian and regional issues in order to implement the ZOPFAN formula, Thailand has followed the forces of aggression outside the region -- the United States and China -- to rekindle the war in Cambodia. Thailand has run counter to the interests of its own people and, at the same time, to the common trend in the region.

The general public feels that the increasingly unstable political situation in Thailand mainly results from the fact that the Bangkok military authorities have been increasingly tied to China's reactionary policy of hostility to Cambodia and other Indochinese countries.

Thailand has allied more than once itself with and followed the imperialist forces outside the region to invade and sabotage the Indochinese countries. The imperialist forces were thoroughly defeated and Thailand courted extremely dangerous consequences. Bangkok is now plunging more deeply into the path of Beijing-Washington alliance to oppose Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries. Do they intend to forget the recent historical lesson?

AUSTRALIA

U.S., AUSTRALIAN SHIPS LEAVE FOR JOINT EXERCISE

BK080954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Two American warships and 11 Australian naval vessels have left Sydney Harbor to begin an exercise off the New South Wales coast -- exercise "Flying Fish."

As the ships steamed down the bay, about 2 dozen smaller boats swirled around them, some protesting against the pressure of the American ships, but most apparently supporting them.

An ultra-light aircraft hovered above the Buchanan and police are now interviewing the aircraft pilot who was believed to have tried to drop paint bombs on to the American ship.

On board one of the ships, the Brisbane, is the defense minister, Mr Beazley, who will be observing for a day.

"Flying Fish" replaced the ANZUS exercise, "Sea Eagle," which was canceled because New Zealand has refused to allow visits by nuclear-capable ships. Mr Beazley is expected to visit Wellington later this month for talks with New Zealand officials.

In July, the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, will come to Australia to discuss defense matters and will meet the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the foreign minister, Mr Hayden.

HAWKE ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

BK090859 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, is to visit New Zealand at the end of this month to develop the prime minister's stated aim to preserving the defense relationship with New Zealand.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said Mr Beazley would be in New Zealand for 5 days for regular talks on defense cooperation with New Zealand ministers. Mr Beazley's talks will foreshadow a meeting between Mr Hawke and the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, in Canberra in April. Mr Hawke says these meetings will provide the opportunity to ensure that Australia's defense relationships are protected for however long arrangements with New Zealand are curtailed under the ANZUS agreement.

ANZUS, which links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, has been described as a treaty in name only since New Zealand has refused to allow nuclear-capable ships to visit its ports.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE RETURNS HOME, SAYS ANZUS TREATY 'NOT DEAD'

BK090345 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, says stronger defense links between Australia and the United States will not squeeze New Zealand out of the ANZUS alliance. Speaking in Auckland after returning from a 12-day world trip to explain New Zealand's antinuclear policies, Mr Lange reiterated that the tripartite defense alliance was not dead. He told an airport press conference that the ANZUS treaty basically provided for each partner to come to the aid of any other partner which was attacked. The New Zealand

Earlier, in Singapore, Mr Lange said he'd given firm assurances to Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia that the current crisis over New Zealand's refusal to allow nuclear warships into its ports would have no effect on New Zealand's commitment to the security of Southeast Asia.

LANGE: LEAK RUINED CHANCE OF NUCLEAR COMPROMISE

HK110631 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] David Lange says the chance of a compromise on the nuclear ships issue with the United States was destroyed by an information leak from his office. He says he met the American ambassador in his office in January to ask the United States to send a vessel of a different class to New Zealand. Mr Lange says within minutes their private conversation was announced from a news agency in Hong Kong.

[Begin recording] [Lange] I was with a variety of officials, all of whom I trust implicitly, as a result of it I had cause to have my office swept for listening devices.

[Unidentified reporter] Were these officials New Zealand officials?

[Lange] They were New Zealand officials and American officials.

[Second unidentified reporter] Were there any listening devices...

[Lange] [Interrupting] No, but let's not conclude there could not be techniques used, and I was deeply concerned lest there be that level of security breach, because it was not in the interests of the New Zealand side, it was not seemingly in the interests of the United States negotiators, and it was just too quick. [end recording]

Mr Lange says the inquiry found no listening devices, and he says he now believes a person leaked the information.

And David Lange has reiterated that the government will not hold a referendum on the nuclear issue. Mr Lange says the Labor government was elected by the people to run the country for 3 years, and it will do so according to the policies it was elected on.

Referring to Auckland Jim Scott, who is campaigning for a referendum on the issue, Mr Lange says at least Dr Scott holds a firm opposing view to the government, which is more than he can say for the parliamentary opposition. Mr Lange says at least Dr Scott is clearly for nuclear weapons, and he wants New Zealand to have all of that power in the world.

TRADE MINISTER DENIES 'ARRANGEMENT' WITH U.S.

HK110651 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Overseas Trade Minister Mike Moore has dismissed claims that the National Party had a special arrangement with the United States which could have extended the injury clause in our trading arrangements with the United States. Mr Moore says this is not so.

[Begin Moore recording] Mr [name indistinct] claims there's a secret deal, it's so secret the U.S. have not heard about it, in fact it's a bloody mystery to all of us. There is no secret deal I arrived at with Mr Brock, he said look, I have this fellow at home, and we are politicians who will be saying these sort of things [sentence as heard]. There is no secret agreement to extend the time. However, there was a conversation and understanding that you want to keep quiet about it over the election period. [end recording] The injury clause has been used to stop the U.S. imposing duties on our case in exports, but this agreement now finishes at the end of the month.

MOKHTAR ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-SRV NORMALIZATION

BK091109 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that there were two obstacles for the normalization of the U.S. relations with Vietnam, namely, the settlement of the problem of the U.S. troops missing in action in Vietnam and the Kampuchean issue.

The minister made the statement at his weekly press conference in Jakarta yesterday when commenting on his talks recently with the visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state.

On Prince Sihanouk's proposal to hold an international conference on Kampuchea, Mokhtar said that the (?venue) was not a problem. The most important is the political will for the settlement of the Kampuchean question which until now is not yet apparent.

In a press conference, the minister welcomed the recent report on the conference on human rights in Geneva concerning the resolution on East Timor which was accepted with 11 to 9 votes and 20 abstentions, because this means that the international world is gradually becoming convinced that the East Timor problem is an internal problem of Indonesia.

MOKHTAR TO VISIT HANOI 'MIDDLE OF THIS MONTH'

BK110724 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja denies press reports that he has cancelled his planned visit to Hanoi. Speaking to newsmen after meeting with President Suharto at the president's Cendana Road residence in Jakarta this morning, Minister Mokhtar indicated that he will visit Hanoi around the middle of this month. He said the talks between Indonesia and Vietnam are not limited to the Cambodian problem because there are still other political issues in the ASEAN context as well as bilateral issues that can be discussed during his upcoming meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

He reported to the head of state on the preparations for the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Bandung on 24-25 April, including the drafting of the declaration to be issued during the celebrations. He also reported on preparations to greet the visit of Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc on 13-15 March as well as the Malaysian prime minister's visit on 18-19 March. On the recent commissioning of the new Indonesian embassy complex in Singapore, he said the event proceeded smoothly and received good response from the diplomatic corps and the public in Singapore.

MALAYSIAMINISTRY CONDEMNS SRV INTRUSION INTO THAILAND

BK090637 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Malaysia has condemned Vietnam's intrusion into Thailand in pursuit of Kampuchean resistance fighters. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, says such acts create serious risks of undermining prospects for meaningful dialogues between ASEAN and Vietnam to bring about a political settlement to the Kampuchean issue.

In a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur, he said Vietnam should withdraw its troops and desist from making further incursions into Thailand. Hanoi should live up to its reputed protestation of its desire to seek an early political settlement of the issue. The minister says Malaysia views with serious concern the tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border resulting from the incursion. He points out that the Vietnamese have not only violated Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also created serious risks of further escalating the conflict.

Mahathir Says Threat 'Real'

BK100947 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Malaysia regards the threat posed to Thailand by the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as a threat to this country. This view was conveyed by the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, to the visiting Yugoslav premier, Mrs Milks Planinc, in Kuala Lumpur. He said the threat to Thailand is real as far as Malaysia is concerned. The Vietnamese are trying to prove that there is a military solution in the belief that they are militarily stronger. In the last few days, they stepped up military attacks on strongholds of Democratic Kampuchea Forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. What is most worrying is that the Vietnamese do not even hesitate to cross over into Thailand.

The 2 and 1/2-hour talks between the two leaders also converged on issues like economic cooperation between both countries, the disarmament talks on Geneva, the Nonaligned Movement, and Antarctica. The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Abidin Sulong, later told newsmen the Yugoslav prime minister expressed interest that trade contacts between both countries be established on a long-term basis. The imports of Malaysian products in the Yugoslavia should be extended to cover manufactured products. The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, and his Yugoslav counterpart will meet tomorrow to work out details of increased bilateral economic cooperation.

MAHATHIR HOLDS TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE

BK080956 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Malaysia is satisfied that New Zealand is committed to continue its presence in the 5-power defense arrangement. As a result of this, the defense arrangement is still firm. The assurance was given by the New Zealand premier, Mr David Lange, in his talks with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Mr Lange is on a brief visit to Malaysia. The deputy secretary general for economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Noor Adnan Yahya Udin, said that Mr Lange briefed Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir on his talks with the U.S., British, and Singapore leaders as well as disarmament talks in Geneva.

The two leaders discussed the latest Vietnamese offensive in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory. They also touched on the nuclear weapons-free zone concept in Southeast Asia. On bilateral matters, Malaysia urged New Zealand to have some sort of policy on foreign students. Mr Lange assured the prime minister that such a policy (?was being) considered and would be ready, possible by 1987.

YUGOSLAV PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

BK100632 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister of Yugoslavia, Mrs Milka Planinc, has arrived in Kuala Lumpur International Airport to begin a 4-day official visit to Malaysia. Mrs Planinc was accompanied by her husband and eight senior officials. On hand to receive the Yugoslav prime minister were Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and Datin Sri Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah [Mahathir's wife], the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, and his wife, Datin Maria.

At a brief welcoming ceremony, Mrs Planinc inspected the guards of honor mounted by 52 officers and men of the Royal Malay Regiment. Later, she was introduced to cabinet ministers, senior government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps. The deputy minister of trade and industry, Haji Muhyiddin Haji Mohamed Yassin, was the minister in attendance. Tomorrow morning, Mrs Planinc and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will hold talks on bilateral and international issues.

SINGAPORE

STATEMENT CONDEMNS SRV INTRUSION INTO THAILAND

BK081332 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Singapore condemns the latest act of aggression by Vietnam against Thailand and supports Thailand's action in preserving its territorial integrity. A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement says Singapore regrets that Vietnam has not responded to the recent call by the ASEAN foreign ministers to provide a conducive atmosphere so that a meaningful dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem could be started. The ministry says Vietnam has violated Thai territory in its ruthless attempt to suppress Cambodian freedom.

On the fifth of this month, about 800 to 1,000 Vietnamese troops intruded into Surin Province in Thailand. The attack on the Cambodian resistance camp at Ta Tum has pushed another 60,000 Cambodians deeper into Thailand to seek shelter from the shellings by Vietnamese artillery. The ministry says this attack has brought into question the credibility of Vietnam's claim that it seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR MEETS DHANABALAN ON CAMBODIA

BK091216 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The visiting Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, has stressed that his proposed visit to Hanoi remains a bilateral matter and must be seen as a return visit to the three visits to Indonesia made by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

Because Cambodia is in the forefront, he said, it is inevitable that people will link his visit to the problem. However, if Vietnam raises the issue, he is prepared to listen.

Dr Mokhtar was speaking to reporters after an informal meeting with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan, which centered on the Cambodian problem. Dr Mokhtar also said that his proposed visit, which had already been postponed twice, may not take place after all because of the latest Vietnamese attacks on the Cambodian resistance forces and incursions into Thailand.

Earlier today, Dr Mokhtar opened the new Indonesian Embassy building in Chatsworth Road.

Meets With Lange

BK081359 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, has said that Vietnam is nowhere near a political or peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue. He was commenting on Vietnam's tentative support for an international conference on Cambodia. He said Vietnam through its military strategy hopes to show the world that it is in firm control of Cambodia. He added the current dry-season offensive shows that Hanoi is not ready to embark on any peace process. Dr Mokhtar made these points when he arrived in Singapore this evening for a 3-day visit. On his earlier intention to visit Hanoi, Dr Mokhtar said the trip is unlikely to take place if fighting continues. On his arrival, he met the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange.

During the brief discussions, Mr Lange explained his country's position on banning nuclear warships. Mr Lange also reaffirmed Wellington's commitment to Southeast Asia's defense. He is on his way home from the U.S. and Europe.

The New Zealand leader stopped over specifically to give his assurance to Singapore and Malaysia -- two of the five countries in the 5-nation defense agreement -- that Wellington's antinuclear stand would not diminish its presence in the region. The pact is New Zealand's only major defense commitment outside the troubled ANZUS alliance.

AFP INTERVIEWS MARCOS ON CANDIDACY, MARTIAL LAW

HK111118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 11 Mar 85

[By Georges Biannic and Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos, who has been in power for 20 years, said today he would run in the 1987 presidential election and rejected a return to martial law to counter popular discontent and communist and Moslem guerrillas.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Marcos also indicated he would not go back on his promise to reinstate General Fabian Ver as Army chief of staff if the military leader was acquitted of involvement in the conspiracy to kill opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Gen Ver, 65, is the highest ranking of 25 military men and one civilian accused in the alleged plot to gun down Mr. Aquino at Manila Airport on his return from voluntary exile in the United States on August 21, 1983.

Mr. Marcos said on February 26 that if Gen Ver was acquitted in the trial, currently under way, he could resume his duties as Army chief.

The 67-year-old president appeared relaxed in his first interview accorded to a news agency since the illness that kept him out of public life for several months starting in November. His voice was somewhat weak but his words pronounced firmly. His face was puffy and he walked with a hesitant gait. His wife Imelda told AFP that her husband's health was steadily improving.

Mr. Marcos rejected the possibility of reintroducing martial law, which was in force from 1972 to 1981. He minimized the strength of the opposition forces which day after day have challenged his regime and sought his ouster, either by street protests, armed rebellion by communist guerrillas throughout the country or Moslem separatists in the south.

The main points made by Mr. Marcos in the hour-long interview were:

-- Candidacy for the presidency: "To stop all of these speculations, I announce that I am a candidate in '87, otherwise you will have even your own men in the KBL (New Society Movement), in the ruling party, quarrelling among themselves. But I think it would be better if we decide now that there's one candidate and we better rally around him.

"And before we start quarreling, we better save the country first. The country is in crisis. You just mentioned insurgency, that's one of them. But the economic crisis arising from the world recession and other matters as well as the local situation aggravated by the Aquino assassination, this has to be attended to first."

-- Reinstatement of Gen Ver: Mr. Marcos said that whatever criticism greeted his stated intention to return the general to his duties if he was acquitted, this kind of decision had to be taken on its merit. It was the decision of the commander-in-chief (Mr. Marcos) and senior military officers.

-- The New People's Army (armed wing of the banned Communist Party): ~~Mr. Marcos~~ played down the magnitude of the armed rebellion waged by some 12,000 communist insurgents across the country, according to unofficial figures. He said that of the Philippines' 41,000 villages, "let's say 4,000 are affected.

Mr. Marcos disputed the estimate of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in January that communist guerrilla activity had risen by 24 percent since 1981.

-- Martial law: Mr. Marcos said the situation did not warrant the imposition of martial law. He said that Constitutional Amendment Number Six allowed him to legislate by decree if necessary and to call on the Army to deal with any insurrection.

-- The opposition: It has "no program of government." Mr. Marcos said that it was his government which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18, but youth were still prone to criticize him. "Whatever they say against me as dictator, no one has been liquidated or punished by death by legitimate means of trial in courts except one, a Chinese, producer of heroin."

-- Political prisoners: Mr. Marcos said that nobody was imprisoned for their political opinions unless they tried to use force to overthrow the regime like members of the Communist Party. He dismissed the possibility of an amnesty for these people, whom unofficial estimates say number about 800.

-- Jaime Cardinal Sin: The Philippines primate recently termed Mr. Marcos' power to arrest anyone without formal charges "satanical." But the president refused to engage in polemics with the churchman, who has been frequently critical of the regime and who has called for street protests to oust him.

OPPOSITION ADOPTS DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

HK100750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 10 (AFP) -- The divided opposition met in a unity conference today, vowing to dismantle President Ferdinand Marcos' "dictatorship" through the ballot box and to review Manila's military bases pact with Washington.

The pledge was contained in a 12-point "declaration of principles" read before a "national unification conference" of more than 700 delegates from nine political parties. Chairman and M. P. Cecilia Munoz Palma said the conference expected to come up with a method of selecting a single opposition slate for the 1986 local and 1987 presidential elections.

The summit, held in suburban Pasig town, was the first in over a year for the opposition which was split into two camps in the May 1984 general elections but still boosted its number of seats in the National Assembly. Delegates pledged to draft a new constitution of the opposition wins power, which will "effectively prevent the resurgence of authoritarian rule."

The majority of the opposition parties called for non-renewal of the agreement under which this former U.S. colony hosts the two largest U.S. overseas military bases, located outside Manila. The accord expires in 1991. The convention demanded a free foreign policy based on "friendship with all nations and subservience to none."

"We believe in dismantling the Marcos dictatorship, and replacing it with a government based on the will of the people expressed through free, honest and periodic elections," said the declaration of principles, expected to be put into formal resolution later today after approval by delegates.

Mr. Marcos has been president since 1965, ruling by martial law from 1972 to 1981. He has retained his emergency powers to enact laws by decree and order the arrest and detention of anyone suspected of national security offenses.

The meeting pledged safeguards on human rights and minority interests, a strong economy based on private initiative, and an independent judiciary and constitutional bodies.

Attending the summit, flanked by military escorts after President Marcos gave him a three-day pass from his jail cell, was opposition PDP-Laban Party co-founder Ribomapi Holganza, detained on rebellion charges.

Absent were opposition patriarch Lorenzo Tanada and Corazon Aquino, widow of slain ex-senator Benigno Aquino, whose 1983 murder triggered massive protests and rallied oppositionists out of inertia. The killing, while Mr. Aquino was under military guard, was blamed by state prosecutors on 26 people led by Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver.

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Tanada, together with prominent businessman Jaime Ongpin from the so-called Convenors' Group which is readying separate opposition "potential standard bearers" in case of snap presidential polls before 1987.

In a letter read out to the summit, the Convenors said that this was why they could not attend, but added that: "After this conference, we hope we could resume our dialogue."

The Convenors asked for greater representation in the selection of opposition bets for their allies, the "cause-oriented movements" which emerged following Mr. Aquino's murder at Manila Airport.

The movements had boycotted the May 1984 polls after Mr. Marcos rejected their demands for participation.

"They have contributed much in putting pressure on the repressive Marcos regime. These new forces must be given a significant and meaningful role. Our people want something new in politics. Without these new forces, meaningful unity cannot be achieved," the letter added.

RAMOS ON TALKS ON FREE KIDNAPPED FOREIGNERS

HK090736 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 9 (AFP) -- Acting military chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos today said there were ongoing talks for the release of three foreigners being held in the southern Philippines by Moslem separatists. He made the statement while visiting a southern island, where the three being held, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

He was quoted as saying in Jolo town, capital of Sulu Province, that intermediaries were talking with the kidnapers of American John Ravinow, West German Helmuth Herbst and Japanese Shigerhiro Ishikawa. The three were being held outside Jolo by a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) group led by certain Commander Yusop Jikiri, PNA said. The MNLF has been campaigning for Moslem self-rule in the deep south since the early 1970's, kidnapping foreigners and Filipinos alike to demand ransom and call attention their cause.

Mr. Ravinow and Mr. Herbst were kidnapped last November and Mr. Ishikawa last January 25, PNA said. The first two were earlier reported to be medical missionaries and the Japanese a cameraman but their exact occupations and affiliations remain hazy, according to sources in their respective embassies here.

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